

=> D history

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:48:08 ON 25 AUG 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006

L1	405	LYSSAVIRUS
L2	29	"EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"
L3	0	"CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"
L4	36	CLASSICAL (W) RABIES
L5	3	LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1
L6	4	RABIES (L) GT1
L7	1	PV-PARIS
L8	9347	CVS
L9	13	LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8
L10	365	L8 (L) RABIES
L11	2	L10 AND L2
L12	2	L2 AND L9

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

L13	0	L2 AND L3
L14	3	GT1 AND L1
L15	3	GT5 AND L1
L16	3	L14 AND L15
L17	31	EBL -1
L18	31	EBL-1
L19	7	L1 AND L18
L20	0	GT1 AND L19
L21	2	PASTEUR (W) VIRUS AND L18
L22	0	EGBL1
L23	28	EBL1
L24	34317	L23 AND GT1 OR CVS OR PV
L25	4	L23 AND PV
L26	1	L23 AND CVS
L27	4	L23 AND PV

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:48:08 ON 25 AUG 2006

=> file caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006
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=> lyssavirus

L1 405 LYSSAVIRUS

=> "european bat lyssavirus 1"

L2 29 "EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"

=> "classical rabie or PV or pasue lyssavirus"

L3 0 "CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"

=> classical (w) rabies

L4 36 CLASSICAL (W) RABIES

=> lyssavirus (P) GT1

L5 3 LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1

=> Rabies (l) GT1

L6 4 RABIES (L) GT1

=> PV-paris

L7 1 PV-PARIS

=> CVS

L8 9347 CVS

=> lyssavirus (l) L8

L9 13 LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8

=> L8 (l) Rabies

L10 365 L8 (L) RABIES

=> L10 and L2

L11 2 L10 AND L2

=> L2 and L9

L12 2 L2 AND L9

=> D L 11 IBIB ABS 1-2

2 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1-2

'L' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):1

'1' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.

REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):D L11 IBIB ABS 1-2
'D' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):IBIB

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234188 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:86589

TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?

AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 17(11-12), 1549-1557

CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:242642 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900242642

TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?

AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 28 rue du Docteur Roux, 75724, Paris Cedex 15, France

SOURCE: Vaccine, (March, 1999) Vol. 17, No. 11-12, pp. 1549-1557. print.

CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jun 1999

Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 1999

=> D L11 IBIB ABS 1-2

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234188 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:86589

TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?

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LANGUAGE: English

AB The PV rabies (genotype 1) G and N proteins were produced by

recombinant baculoviruses in insect cells. We tested the ability of recombinant antigens to synergistically induce an immune response and, particularly, to broaden the spectrum of Lyssavirus-neutralizing antibodies produced. Cell-free preps. of recombinant proteins caused an immune response. Recombinant rabies G protein (RRG) from infected cell extract or supernatant induced virus neutralizing antibodies (VNAb) against rabies CVS virus (genotype 1) and in a less extent against European Bat Lyssavirus-1 (EBL-1: genotype 5) Recombinant rabies N protein (RRN) induced antibodies that reacted with the rabies virus ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and primed mice for both the production of VNAb induced by inactivated and purified rabies virus and the protection conferred by RNP. RRN also had an adjuvant effect on VNAb production induced by RRG when the two recombinant proteins were phys.

associated

either encapsulated in liposomes or subjected to ultrasound treatment. However, there was no increase in production of VNAb directed against EBL-1 although classical vaccines (genotype 1) induce partial protection against this virus. Thus, beside its adjuvant effect there is some doubt as to whether including rabies N protein in a rabies subunit vaccine containing the recombinant G protein would be advantageous.

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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

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LANGUAGE: English

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AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo,
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	70.95	71.16
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	ENTRY	SESSION
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 LAST RELOADED: Aug 18, 2006 (20060818/UP).

=> file caplus biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	71.58
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.50

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006
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=> D History

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L2	29 "EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"
L3	0 "CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"
L4	36 CLASSICAL (W) RABIES
L5	3 LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1
L6	4 RABIES (L) GT1
L7	1 PV-PARIS
L8	9347 CVS

L9 13 LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8
 L10 365 L8 (L) RABIES
 L11 2 L10 AND L2
 L12 2 L2 AND L9

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

=> L2 and L3
 L13 0 L2 AND L3

=> GT1 and L1
 L14 3 GT1 AND L1

=> GT5 and L1
 L15 3 GT5 AND L1

=> L14 and L15
 L16 3 L14 AND L15

=> D L16 IBIB ABS 1-3

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:753635 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:357460

TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoprotein: New vector
 for multivalent vaccines

AUTHOR(S): Desmezieres, E.; Jacob, Y.; Saron, M. -F.; Delpeyroux,
 F.; Tordo, N.; Perrin, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lyssavirus Laboratory, Pasteur Institute, Paris,
 75724/15, Fr.

SOURCE: Animal Cell Technology: Products from Cells, Cells as
 Products, Proceedings of the ESACT Meeting, 16th,
 Lugano, Switzerland, Apr. 25-29, 1999 (1999), Meeting
 Date 1999, 447-453. Editor(s): Bernard, Alain.
 Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth.
 CODEN: 69ANWU

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have developed a multivalent vaccine prototype using the DNA technol.
 and chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins to carry foreign virus
 epitopes. Lyssaviruses (rabies and rabies-related viruses)
 induce a fatal encephalomyelitis. They are divided in 7 genotypes (GT)
 and two principal groups according the cross-reactivity of virus
 neutralizing antibody (VNAb); group 1: GT 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; group 2: GT2
 and 3. Currently available vaccines belong to GT1. They induce
 protection against rabies (GT1) and are more or less efficacious
 against the other members of the group 1. They do not induce protection
 against group 2 viruses. Lyssavirus glycoprotein (G) is
 involved in the induction of both VNAb and protection. Rabies G mol. can
 be divided in two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half and the
 COOH half containing the VNAb-inducing antigenic site II and III resp.
 Injection of chimeric plasmid containing the COOH half of Pasteur Virus (PV:
 GT1) and the NH2 half of GT5 or GT3 G induced VNAb and
 protection against parental viruses but also enlarged to the other
 genotypes. We have taken into account the flexibility of the site II-site
 III junction to insert foreign epitopes with the view to construct a
 multivalent vaccine prototype. The inserted sequences corresponded to two
 well characterized epitopes: the C3 B cell epitope of the poliovirus VP1
 protein and the CD8+ T cell epitope of the lymphocytic choriomeningitis
 virus (LCMV) nucleoprotein. Under these conditions, injection of mice
 with chimeric G genes carrying the foreign epitopes induced antibodies

against poliovirus and protection against LCMV whereas VNAb production against parental lyssaviruses was maintained. Therefore, chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins can be proposed as new vector for multivalent vaccines not only against lyssaviruses but also against other pathogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276

TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential

AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein mol. (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids [aa] 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI [aa 264]) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunol. roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 [GT5]) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMok-PV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PVIII (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunol. studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:55983 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900055983

TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential.

AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lyssavirus, Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France

SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 73, No. 1, pp. 225-233. print.

CODEN: JOVIAM. ISSN: 0022-538X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein molecule (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids (aa) 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI (aa 264)) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunological roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 (GT5)) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMokPV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PV111 (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunological studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

=> EBL -1

L17 31 EBL -1

=> EBL-1

L18 31 EBL-1

=> L1 and L18

L19 7 L1 AND L18

=> GT1 and L19

L20 0 GT1 AND L19

=> pasteur (w) virus and L18

L21 2 PASTEUR (W) VIRUS AND L18

=> EGBL1

L22 0 EGBL1

=> EBL1

L23 28 EBL1

=> L23 and GT1 or CVS or PV

L24 34317 L23 AND GT1 OR CVS OR PV

=> L23 and PV

L25 4 L23 AND PV

=> L23 and CVS

L26 1 L23 AND CVS

=> L23 and PV

L27 4 L23 AND PV

=> D L26 IBIB ABS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:455205 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199192099985; BA92:99985
TITLE: T AND B CELL HUMAN RESPONSES TO EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS
AFTER POST-EXPOSURE RABIES VACCINATION.
AUTHOR(S): HERZOG M [Reprint author]; FRITZELL C; LAFAGE M; HIROSE J A
M; SCOTT-ALGARA D; LAFON M
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNITE DE LA RAGE, INSTITUT PASTEUR, 25 RUE DU DR ROUX,
75724 PARIS CEDEX 15 FRANCE
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Immunology, (1991) Vol. 85, No.
2, pp. 224-230.
CODEN: CEXIAL. ISSN: 0009-9104.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Oct 1991
Last Updated on STN: 11 Oct 1991

AB T and B cell human responses to European bat lyssavirus (EBL1) induced by post-exposure rabies vaccination (PM virus vaccine) were evaluated by measuring plasmatic titres of EBL1-specific neutralizing antibodies; specific EBL1-binding antibodies; and proliferation indices of peripheral blood lymphocytes stimulated in vitro with EBL1. These parameters for vaccination efficacy were compared with those obtained with vaccine-related viruses (CVS and ERA) and with a non-vaccine related virus, Mokola virus, the last implicated in vaccination failures. Twenty-two patients exposed to rabies risk who received a reduced rabies post-exposure vaccination was involved in the study. On day 21, vaccine induced CVS-specific neutralizing antibodies in all patients; but EBL1-specific neutralizing antibodies were induced in only 73% of patients. No vaccinee had Mokola-specific neutralizing antibodies. Patients having EBL1-specific neutralizing antibodies were usually those in whom vaccination induced high titres of CVS-specific neutralizing antibodies. On day 21, peripheral blood lymphocytes of 86% of patients could be restimulated in vitro with vaccine, 43% with EBL1 and 45% with Mokola. Patients exhibiting a high vaccine-specific proliferation response more likely developed an EBL10 or a Mokola-specific proliferative response. No correlation was found between T and B cell responses. Rabies vaccination induced neither T nor B cell EBL1-specific responses in 22% of patients.

=> D L25 IBIB ABS 1-4

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:775347 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:249691
TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus
AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P.; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 18(5-6), 479-486
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rabies is a fatal encephalomyelitis which is transmitted to man, mostly by dogs in developing countries. This zoonosis can be prevented by vaccination of humans before or after exposure. However, a more radical approach is possible, involving the elimination of the principal vector/reservoir by vaccinating dogs. The vaccine must be effective,

safe, and inexpensive. Mass production of plasmids is possible and DNA-based immunization with a plasmid encoding the antigen responsible for inducing protection seems to be more cost-effective than classical techniques involving cell culture. Beagles were immunized by i.m. injection with a plasmid encoding the rabies virus (PV strain) glycoprotein.

Neutralizing antibodies against both wild-type rabies virus and European bat Lyssaviruses (EBL1 and EBL2) were detected after a single injection and a boost, but levels of neutralizing antibodies against EBL1 were low. Moreover, all vaccinated dogs were protected against a lethal challenge with a wild-type dog rabies strain. This is one of the first studies to demonstrate that dogs can be protected by DNA vaccines, and opens important perspectives for rabies control.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276

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AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233

CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein mol. (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids [aa] 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI [aa 264]) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunol. roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 [GT5]) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMok-PV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PV111 (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunol. studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:45030 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000045030

TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus.

AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P. [Reprint author]; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 25, rue du
Dr. Roux 75724, Paris Cedex, 15, France
SOURCE: Vaccine, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 18, No. 5-6, pp. 479-486. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jan 2000

Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001

AB Rabies is a fatal encephalomyelitis which is transmitted to man, mostly by dogs in developing countries. This zoonosis can be prevented by vaccination of humans before or after exposure. However, a more radical approach is possible, involving the elimination of the principal vector/reservoir by vaccinating dogs. The vaccine must be effective, safe and inexpensive. Mass production of plasmids is possible and DNA-based immunization with a plasmid encoding the antigen responsible for inducing protection seems to be more cost-effective than classical techniques involving cell culture. Beagles were immunized by intramuscular (i.m.) injection with a plasmid encoding the rabies virus (PV strain) glycoprotein. Neutralizing antibodies against both wild-type rabies virus and European Bat Lyssaviruses (EBL1 and EBL2) were detected after a single injection and a boost, but levels of neutralizing antibodies against EBL1 were low. Moreover, all vaccinated dogs were protected against a lethal challenge with a wild-type dog rabies strain. This is one of the first studies to demonstrate that dogs can be protected by DNA vaccines, and opens important perspectives for rabies control.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:55983 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900055983

TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential.

AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lyssavirus, Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France

SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 73, No. 1, pp. 225-233. print.

CODEN: JOVIAM. ISSN: 0022-538X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999

Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein molecule (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids (aa) 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI (aa 264)) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunological roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 (GT5)) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMokPV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PVIII (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins

which have a strong potential value for immunological studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

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L27 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:775347 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:249691

TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus

AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P.; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 18(5-6), 479-486

CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Rabies is a fatal encephalomyelitis which is transmitted to man, mostly by dogs in developing countries. This zoonosis can be prevented by vaccination of humans before or after exposure. However, a more radical approach is possible, involving the elimination of the principal vector/reservoir by vaccinating dogs. The vaccine must be effective, safe, and inexpensive. Mass production of plasmids is possible and DNA-based immunization with a plasmid encoding the antigen responsible for inducing protection seems to be more cost-effective than classical techniques involving cell culture. Beagles were immunized by i.m. injection with a plasmid encoding the rabies virus (PV strain) glycoprotein. Neutralizing antibodies against both wild-type rabies virus and European bat Lyssaviruses (EBL1 and EBL2) were detected after a single injection and a boost, but levels of neutralizing antibodies against EBL1 were low. Moreover, all vaccinated dogs were protected against a lethal challenge with a wild-type dog rabies strain. This is one of the first studies to demonstrate that dogs can be protected by DNA vaccines, and opens important perspectives for rabies control.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276

TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential

AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233

CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

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 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
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 TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential.
 AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]

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Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999

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